Rain in Northern: Fair in Southern.

"Never Mind the Weather"

Who cares if Winter is lingering in the lap of something, and not paying strict attention to business? Christmas is coming, and the thing to do now is to prepare to

Make It a Merry One

THE WHEN has several merry-makers in the way of prices on presents. Here are a few-not leaders, for they are all leaders: Smoking Jackets, the latest styles of this season, \$3.97 to \$14.48; Dressing Gowns, \$5.87; Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c to \$1.50; Cambric Initial Handkerchiefs, 15c; Gloves, \$2; Umbrellas, silk gloria, natural wood handle, paragon frame, 97c. \$3.48 gets pick from the very best Umbrellas. Elegant Mack-intoshes, \$5 to \$20. Night Robes, 50c to \$2.50. Dress Shirts, \$1 up. See our 38c satin, cord end, laced-back Suspender. Neckwear-We have anything you want in this.

THE WHEN

BOSTON RUBBER CO.'S ARE SUPERIOR IN WORK-

BOOTS AND SHOES

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On the bottom of each Shoe. AT a PRICE INSURING ECONOMY to the Weare:

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BIG 4 ROUTE CLOWN IN THE HOUSE TIME CARD.

November 18, 1894.

						110
LEAVE FOR	A. M.	A M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.
leve. and N. Y.		*4:15	10;30	*3:10	*6:40	
olumbus	11.00	4:15	8.30	3:25	3:10	

Columbus Cincinnati Benton Harbor Wabash	:::::	6.35	11:15	6:45		:::
Additional trai	ne leav	e for C	incin	neti *3	:45 a	m

Ticket Offices—No. 1 East Washington street, No 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue, and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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The new fast train leaves Indianapolis at 300 a. in. daily. This train carries parlor 8:00 a. 'm. daily. This train carries parlor car, and arrives at Cincinnati 11:20 a. m. Trains depart as follows: '3:40 a. m., '8:00 and 10:50 a. m., '4:00 p. m. and 6:30 p. m. Trains marked ' run daily.

For further information call at ticket office, No. 2 West Washington street, old "Bee Hive" corner, or Union Depot.

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ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, Union Sta-tion and Massachusetts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

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Principe Royal Havana

That's the 5-cent Cigar

It's made by the famous manufacturers, Stachelberg & Co., and sold by

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For the Holidays: Choice brierwood and meerschaum pipes, cigar holders, humidors, finest smoking tobaccos.

PIANOS Easy: Monthly: Payments.

82 AND 84 N. PENN. ST., INDIANAPOLIS

A CUT

In Cutlery, Carvers, Pocket Knives and Table Cutlery.

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Washington Street.

WAGON WHEAT 52°

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington Street

Judge Ricks's Answer. Judge A. J. Ricks to the accusation that he had failed to account for \$1,700, cotside of the Birdsell cases was a state. the Birdsell cases, was sent to-day the special congressional committee which is investigating the charges brought against him by the Central Labor Union. Judge Ricks takes up several specific instances and explains the apparent discrepancies in the books. He goes on to say that in his emolument reports to Washington he was of necessity compelled to rely almost entirely on figures which were given him by his deputies, and that if he was allowed enough time he could doubtless clear up

every discrepancy referred to in the memor-

MANSHIP.

INSURING NEATNESS.

ARE OF THE BEST RUBBER,

INSURING STYLE, and

ARE MODERN IN DESIGN,

INSURING DURABILITY.

CHAMP CLARK, OF MISSOURI, AS-SUMES THE ROLE OF BUFFOON.

Instance of How a Small-Calibre Man Can Be Spoiled by Having Greatness Suddenly Thrust on Him.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- Champ Clark is

one of the men who has had greatness thrust upon him. As a consequence he is one of the worst spoilt men in Congress. He has become imbued with the opinion that he is a wit and sporadically, on the floor of the House, makes an exhibition of himself that is almost pitiable. Champ was all right until he became the victim of the favorable notice of the New York dailies. The great metropolitan newspapers that consider as legitimate pieces of news the predicament of some unfortunate cat perched helpless on some high cornice fell upon Champ as a good thing when he dropped into their hands on the occasion of some Tammany affair in that city. He went there with a satchel full of the crude sayings and alleged bits of wit that the cross-roads rustics count as their stock in trade, and he simply paralyzed the provincial New Yorkers. They thought him funnier than a Depew after dinner speech. and the next day gave him two columns with cuts. Since then he has gone about the world under the impression that he is the great natural humorist of Congress, and tries to live up to the reputation he believes to be his. He has never learned the difference between having people laugh at him and having them laugh with him. Consequently, when some remark of his is followed by a roar of laughter he im agines himself a second Reed. On Saturday he gave one of his usual ex-

hibitions. He got on the floor for the pur-pose of talking to death the bill to put revenue marine officers on the retired list. In doing so he thought it worth while to give the witless Washingtonians in the galleries and the members on the floor specimens of his quick wit, and startling qualities of repartee and humor. He succeeded probably to his own satisfaction. and there was a murmur of sound in the House when he concluded, that was more pity than admiration. He gave the sarcastic Reed and the energetic Boutelle nu-merous chances to guy him, and they spread-eagle flights he roared out: "Dem-"No-o-o-o?" queried Mr. Reed, with a question mark in every sound wave. This was followed by a howl from the Republican side that drowned the utterances of

Mr. Clark for some seconds. Later he launched into an incoherent eulogy of the brave soldiers of the South and seemed to be advocating a pension policy for the con-federate survivors. "One of the bravest men I ever knew," he yawped, "is an obscure man-on the other side of the House." At this unintentional impertinence he got another sarcastic crack and another laugh at his expense. This nettled him and he bellowed forth, "but he won't be obscure when I am through with him. He then an-nounced the name of the unfortunate who had earned his admiration and said: "That man recruited one of the bravest regiments this country has ever seen and when he had fought his last battle he had not a man left alive to call the roll. If those brave followers of his should come here

seeking a pension I would, for one, vote to pension them."
"But you just said they were all dead," eminded some one. The Southern orator was staggered but got from under and con-tinued his dreary twaddle until the gavel The one consolation people have in listen-

ing to Champ is the consciousness that he was hopelessly snowed under in the last expression of the will of the people at the polls and will, henceforth, reserve his bright wit for the appreciative souls that gather round him at the village grocery at

Another Exhibition. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The House devoted to-day, under the rules, to the business reported from the District of Columbia committee. Several bills of purely local importance were passed and a resolution was adopted setting aside the third Saturday in January for eulogies on the life and character of Marcus D. Lisle, a late Representative from the Tenth Kentucky district. A joint resolution was also passed to pay the officers and employes of the House and Senate

their salaries for the present month on Dec. The feature of the day was a speech of about forty minutes by Champ Clark, of Missouri. He had his time extended several times and made a rambling talk on tariff, his late defeat and many other matters, being frequently interrupted by Republicans who gibed and laughed at his statements. The latter part of his remarks had no bearing on the subject under dis-

Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Secretary of State "Resolved. That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate with the House, if not inconsistent with the interests of the public service, all correspondence, reports and other documents not heretofore made public, touching the payment by the United States of \$425,000 to Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering sea, or the selzure of British vessels engaged in taking seals in those waters." gaged in taking seals in those waters."

Mr. Linton introduced a bill prohibiting the printing of any words or devices on the American flag by individuals.

Mr. Hare, of Ohio, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill which au-

thorizes the Secretary of the Interior to change the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park, in California.

Mr. Rawlins, of Utah, introduced a bill annexing that portion of Arizona north of the Colorado river to Utah.

Mr. Tawney, of M nnesota, reintroduced his bill providing for the settlement of labor troubles by arbitration. The modifications from the original bill relate mainly to the manner of proceeding with arbitrations where disputes arise.

Measures for Indianians. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-Bills have been

introduced in the House as follows: By Mr. Bynum: For the payment of \$1,-537.28 to George W. McCray for improving Hanna street, Indianapolis. Referred to the committee on claims.

By Mr. Brookshire: To pension Lucinda.

E. Lee and Samuel P. Clarke. Referred to the committee on invalid pensions.

By Mr. Bretz: To pension Charlotte A. Welton. Referred to the committee on invalid pensions. By Mr. Brown: To increase the pension of Sarah J. Paynter, widow of Dr. Christian L. Paynter, second lieutenant, Company D, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Mexican war. Referred to the committee on pensions.

FRAUD IN BROOKLYN

ELECTION TALLY SHEETS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN CHANGED.

Effort to Defeat the "Greater New York" Proposition - Democratic Frauds in San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.-The board supervisors of Kings county has not yet wound up the official canvass of the vote in the last election. There is likely to be some trouble over the greater New York figures. The figures transmitted to police headquarters on election night gave a majority for consolidation of 1,615 and a few days ago with only a dozen districts missings, the official count indicated a majority of at least two thousand in favor of consolidation with New York. On Saturday, with a few districts still to be counted, this majority had dwindled down to 277, and there were some well-defined rumors that it might be wiped out altogether.

Lawyer Sanders Shanks, secretary of the Consolidation League, has notified the county clerk and the clerk to the board of canvassers that he would demand the right to go into the county clerk's office and canvass the vote. Mr. Shanks said: "I watched the canvass carefully down to last Wednesday night, and the vote then showed that consolidation had a majority of 2,940. There were then only twelve or thirteen election districts to be heard from. The tally sheets now show that during the last three days of the canvass there had been extensive tampering with the Twelfth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards. Figures were erased and others put in their place. The clerks, when spoken to about this, explained that there had been errors which had been corrected. It is a peculiar feature about the whole business that the only mistakes discovered were in the vote of consolidation, Another remarkable feature is that all these misprising that instead of still leaving a majority of 277 for consolidation they have not wiped it out altogether. It is a most flagrant violation of the law. It is a wellknown fact that the returns at police head quarters on election night seldom vary more than a couple of hundred from the official count. This year this rule holds good in reference to all the other counts except the consolidation question. The police count on election night in favor of

He says that just as soon as the resul of the official canvass is announced the league will make an investigation and sift the matter to the bottom. It is said that during the tedious canvass of the vote the official returns were often left for hours in the hall of the board of supervisors in easy reach of any person who wished to tamper with them. It is also saide that at an early stage in the canvass of the vote. when it was generally admitted that consoli dation had obtained a clear majority of 1,500 or more, that intimations were thrown out in various quarters that this would be upset before the count was finished. Another suspicious feature is that, according to the admission of Deputy County Clerk Barnard, some of the county canvassers had misunderstood their instructions and destroyed the original ballots instead of putting them in the possession of the police authorities. It is said in explanation that, in general, politicians want no change and are opposed to consolidation, and that the politicians have had influence

with the canvassers.

CONTEST IN CALIFORNIA. Frauds Alleged to Have Been Committed in Budd's Interest. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.-A political storm that has been gathering for many days broke to-day when P. B. Cornwall, chairman of the Republican State central committee, went before the State Supreme Court and took the initial step in what is to be a contest in the election of James H. Budd, the Democratic candidate for Governor of California. In San Francisco, owing to the alleged incompetency of precinct election officers, and, in many instances, their alleged corrupt methods, the returns from many precincts have not been properly certified to the board of election commissioners, which is just completing its canvass of the returns. In several precinets the officers have not signed their returns and refuse to do so. Twelve officers of one precinct in which glaring frauds are said to have been discovered are now under arrest for refusing to certify to their returns. It is claimed that if the vote of all these precincts in which there have been such irregularities shall be thrown out, over 20,000 votes will be stricken from the returns. It was in San Francisco that Budd polled his big vote, and as his total plu-rality in the State is less than 1,300 it is plain that the throwing out of the returns from all these precincts will defeat Budd and seat Estes, the Republican candidate. In pursuance of this plan, Chairman Cornwall this afternoon filed a petition in the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus on the registrar of elections and the board of election commissioners, citing them to appear and show cause why they should not throw out and refuse to count the re-turns of all precincts which show irreg-

THE PEWABIC'S TREASURE.

Search to Be Made for Gold and Copper Sunk in Lake Huron.

SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 10 .- A company has been incorporated to seek the lost treasure of the ship Pewabic, that was sunk in Lake Huron thirty years ago, and in attempting to recover which three lives have already been sacrificed. The stout oaken hull lies twenty fathoms deep opposite the entrance to Thunder bay. In it are supposed to be 500 tons of pure copper and coined gold to the amount of \$300,000 or \$500,000. The work will be done under patents for subaqueous travel owned by a resident of Harrisburg. Pa. He believes he can go to the great depth and come up alive. Last summer an expedition was fitted out and a diver of long experience, M. F. Chalk, the government inspector of hulls for the district of Duluth, was offered large pay to make the attempt. The syndicate offered to insure his life for \$15,-000 and pay him \$2,000 before he made the descent and to give him half the net proceeds of the venture. Chalk, who is a widower and has only one child, a daughter, refused all offers, as he said he did not want to be the fourth to die in the Pewabic. Then came a Harrisburg diver and his offer was accepted. He will use besides a special armor a system of airbags for lifting the vessel and cargo. He will make the attempt early next spring.

Jumped from a Fast Train. OTTUMWA, Iowa, Dec. 10.—Frank Jun-kins, undertaker, and deputy sheriff Rick-ells, boarded the fast mail at Fairfield to-day to go to Batavia to look after the body of a burglar who was shot there last ight. The train failed to stop and the men impet. Junkins was killed and Rickells in a critical condition.

CARLISLE AND ECKELS EXPLAIN THEIR FINANCIAL PLANS.

Little Difference Between the Two Propositions, Except as to Methods of Carrying Them Out.

THE STATE BANK FEATURE

WOULD NOT REVIVE "WILD-CATS," THE SECRETARY CLAIMS.

Ten Per Cent. Tax, He Says, Is Unconstitutional - Controller's View of the Elastic Currency System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The principal interest at the Capitol to-day centered in the room of the committee on ways and means, where Secretary Carlisle and Controller Eckels appeared, by invitation, before the House committee on banking and currency to explain and advocate the new banking plan prepared by these two officials and indorsed by the President's message. The room was crowded with members of the House and intense interest was manifested. Secretary Carlisle was examined and cross-examined by the members of the committee. He had the rough draft of a bill in his possession, but after his examination it was concluded to revise it before submitting it to the committee. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Eckels differed somewhat as to the details of the proposed banking scheme, but agreed on the principles to govern it. Mr. Carlisle will appear again on Wednesday, To-morrow Mr. Hepburn, Horace White and other New York bank-

Mr. Carlisle adopted an easy, conversational style of address in his talk to the committee to-day. He said he was ready to answer questions from the committee as well as elaborate his own views. He took up each section of his recent recommendations. "First, repeal all the laws requiring or authorizing the deposition of United States bonds as securities for circulation, and, second, permit national banks to issue notes to any amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, but require each bank. before receiving notes, to deposit a guarantee fund consisting of United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, to the amount of 30 per cent. upon the circulating notes applied for, this percentage of deposits on the circulating notes outstanding to be maintained at all times and whenever a bank retires its circulation in whole or in part, its guarantee fund to be returned to it in proportion to the amount of notes retired."

Mr. Carlisle said he was satisfied that the present law requiring the deposit of bonds to secure circulation prevented the elasticity of the currency. "The provision outlined," said Mr. Carlisle, "gives ample protection without the deposit of bonds, as required by the present law." Mr. Carlisle said the practical value of a reserve fund of currency was shown in 1893. There was a demand for money aggregating \$40,000,000. The treasury did its best to meet the stringency, but by the time the notes were ready to distribute the demand had gone by and many of the packages of notes were returned unopened. The Secretary invited criticism of this particular section.

DIFFERS FROM THE BALTIMORE PIAN Chairman Springer asked how the Secretary's plan differed from the Baltimore

Mr. Carlisle explained the technical difference. The Baltimore plan proposed deposit of 50 per cent. under certain conditions, while the treasury plan proposed a deposit of 30 per cent. When a bank fails the treasury plan contemplated an assessment on all national banks, they, in turn, having a lien on the failed bank. Representative Hall, of Missouri, suggested that there was a prevailing opinion that i

was unsafe to place the entire question of expanding the currency in the hands of corporations and banks. 'It will work automatically," said Mr Carlisle. "Banks will not expand the currency unless the public needs it. Their nterest will be to expand and contract, as the common interests demand. These interests will, therefore, control at all times." The Secretary stated that this flexibility was much more desirable than a rigid syswhich a fixed amount of currency was always outstanding. At one time the stringency was so great that the banks drew out \$13,000,000 under pressure, and if it had not been for the Canadian banks, who sent currency into this country, serious results might have ensued.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, asked if the Baltimore plan did not contemplate govern ment liabilities? Mr. Carlisle said that ultimate liability was on the government by the Baltimore plan, and on the banks by his plan. Mr. Johnson asked if the ultimate liability of the gove nment would not inspire more

confidence in our currency? The Secretary said it undoubtedly would but that his plan would insure ample protection, and, therefore, ample confide He explained that in case of the failure of a bank its 30 per cent, goes into the gen-eral safety fund. If the total of the safety fund and assets of the failed banks are not sufficient to meet all the liabilities withou carrying the general safety fund below per cent., then all the banks are assessed to meet the liabilities. The banks then have a lien on the assets of the failed bank Concerning the State bank feature of the olan, Secretary Carlisle said: "It suggests merely a plan by which State banks could act if they saw fit. But the government has no direct concern with State institutions. The plan simply gives them the privilege of acting under certain conditions, i

The Secretary then took up the proposi-tion that no national bank note of less de-nomination than \$10 be issued. It would encourage the circulation of silver certificates of small denominations, he said. These certificates were now crowded into

Mr. Sperry asked if silver certificates were redeemed in gold?
"No," said the Secretary; "there are only two classes of notes redeemed in gold namely, the greenbacks and the treasury notes under the Sherman act of 1890. Concerning the ninth proposition, all provisions of the law requiring banks to keep a reserve on account of deposits," bank from using its reserve at a time when it needs it the most.
Mr. McCobb, of Alabama, asked: "Do

you ho... that the government owes no ligation to depositors?" "No more," said the Secretary, "than is obliged to protect private citizens who invest their funds in manufacturing concerns, corporations, etc." STATE BANK FEATURE.

Mr. Carlisle then took up Section 11. "the State bank" feature of the plan. He said as to this he would consider such State bank notes safe-perhaps perfectly safe would be too strong-but reasonably safe. He suggested a change in the third provision, so that the lien would not cover the funds of guardians and other cestui qui trusts. Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, author of the State bank bill defeated last session, asked how State banks would be compelled to Mr. Carlisle said that the treasury

clais would exert proper efforts to see that the conditions were observed. The books and accounts of the State bank would be inspected, and if access was refused the federal officials would determine on a tax. Mr. Carlisle said he did not believe in the authority of the federal government to ex-His idea was that the federal authority die not go beyond imposing a tax as a means of compelling the State institution to ob-

serve certain conditions. State bank notes would certainly be far different from United States notes in appearance. They would have the name of the State bank, a different color, etc. "My position would lead to the logical conclusion that all tax on State banks should be repealed," said the Secretary, "but that may not be practical at present. But there should be the least exercise of authority possible. We do not insist that they shall do so and so. But we say, if you do not do so we will tax you. The tax will be payable annually. The bank will naturally apply for an exemption from the tax. The treasury will say you must fully satisfy us on your business—that a is according to the government conditions, or we must decline to exempt you from the tax. empt you from the tax.

Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, referred to the old "wild-cat" days.

"wild-cat" days.

"That is a thing of the past," said the Secretary. "You could no more resume the 'wild-cat' system than you could revive the conditions which made it possible. We have advanced far beyond the possibilities of a 'wild-cat' system." The Secretary said the 10 per cent. tax proposed on State banks was sufficient to wipe out their circulation in case they did not observe good conditions. It was practically a prohibitory tax. itory tax.

Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, asked if a State bank could not issue its notes for a year without observing conditions or paying the tax, as the tax was payable an-

Mr. Carlisle said this would be the case until the end of the year, when the tax became payable, the bank would be free to issue its notes as it saw fit, but with the knowledge that it would have to tay the tax if the government conditions were Mr. Springer asked why the State banks should not be subjected to exactly the same

conditions of reserve, etc., as national Mr. Carlisle said that in his judgment the tax on State banks was unconstitutional. The courts thought otherwise, how-ever. At this point Mr. Carlisle said he would submit his bill and appear to-morrow morning if desired to go over it in detail It was arranged to have the bill printed A recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

Controller Eckels's Statement. When the committee reassembled Control ler of the Currency Eckels appeared and made his statement. Nothing, he said, ought to be done by Congress looking to a change of the present banking system, both to the banks and the public. The extent of the banking interests of he counry represent in capital \$680,000,000; in deposits, \$3,400,000,000 and in depositors about 2,000,000. Such enormous interests being involved, any new system to be inaugurated must at the outset command the confidence of the people. The national banking system now in vogue might be said to be a national habit. Most of those who made use of it know little or nothing of other systems. Therefore nothing in the present system should be altered unless it could be improved on to the promotion of the business interests of the people. In this country the note-issuing function was an incident, the deposit accounts the principal. In other countries it was different. In France, Germany and Russia the issuing was paramount. In England reland, Scotland and Canada the system more nearly approached ours.

The scheme which he had suggested in his report was intended to disturb as litas possible the existing order of things in order to make any system successfu the note issued must be immediately, not iltimately, convertible into coin. This was the first consideration. After this came, if the banks could be given the power to expand the currency in times of stringency the two main objects of a currency system would be obtained. In his system he had proposed a 50 per cent. deposit upon which bank notes should be issued. To the exent of the deposit those notes were absolutely safe. The other 50 per cent. would be secured by a safety fund raised by proper taxation. Frankly he did no: consider such deposit necessary. But the exigencies of the war made it necessary. The legislation of that period had created a currency which, in and of itself, in his opinion, could not have maintained itself had not the government endowed it with a legal tender uality. The existence of these legal tenires to-day was the greatest danger to the redit of the United States at nome and abroad. Compared to it the defects of the banking system were only an inconvenience. The legal tenders called for gold and must by law be reissued. The drain of gold could e made continuous and the confidence of the people must be snaken both here and As long as trade relations between this and other countries existed cur nonetary laws must be regardful of the systems of other countries. The public credit abroad must be maintained by the redemption of those notes in gold. Unwas to redeem and to retire these notes. The authority to do this had once been given Secretary McCulloca, but it had been rescinded. It could be done now out of the urplus revenues or by means of funding

NATIONAL BANKS. It was now proposed to give the banks a valuable franchise and it was proper that they should make a fair return. In order to secure the current redemption of those legal-tender notes, the banks, for the privilege of issuing notes on their capital stock against their assets should be made to deposit legal tenders with the government as a reserve fund. To-day, under the national banking act, \$165,000,000 of legal tenders held for reserve funds were taken out of circulation. Under the system he proposed osited in legal tenders, for which circulating notes would be issued dollar for dollar. This would in no wise decrease the volume of currency. The operation of this plan would be to immediately withdraw \$340,000,000 of the legal tenders from the \$480,000,000 of legal tenders now used to drain the treasury of gold. This should be done by every bank for the privilege of a future issue of notes against its assets. Now, unless there was a sufficient profit in circulation banks would not take it out. It was a plain business matter. The complaint under the present system was that there was no profit in circulation. About 207,000,000 in national bank circulation was outstanding. Certainly, under the proposed system there would be a considerable profit in the present circulation, and in times of demand the profits, by taking out notes against assets would materially increase. As to the question of elasticity, elasticity was governed by two things-the demand and the immediate convertibility of the notes. To the extent of 50 per cent. of the notes the currency would be elastic. This plan would relieve the treasury of \$340,000,currency for the people and a profitable currency for the banks. He argued the inherent right of the government to make issues of legal tender but questioned its expediency. As to the safety of the notes, history would repeat itself. It was safe to say that not a note would have suffered loss if government bonds had not been deposited in the treasury vaults here. The act of 1844 in England pretends to have been enacted to make the note holder of the Bank of England secure, yet as a matter of fact it was an act to limit the circulation. The f15,000,000 of uncovered notes of the bank (that is, those which had not a pound of gold behind them) were just as secure as those covered by gold. The act of 1844, which attempted to fix the amount of uncovered notes had to amended three years later to give the Bank of England authority to issue above the amount fixed by the Pool act. The notes ssued by the Bank of England uncovered have always been as good as others. The best assets of any bank or other financial nstitution were redeemable paper. This was apparent during the panic last year when bonds were hard to dispose of while convertible paper was acceptable everywhere. The bank assets and credit behind the uncovered notes to be issued under the proposed system for this country would make them entirely safe. Mr. Eckels said in conclusion, that while Secretary Car-lisle and he agreed as to the general prin-ciples they differed somewhat as to meth-The members of the committee then pro-

counded their interrogatories. In reply to Mr. Johnson he said that in his opinion the dangers of State bank circulation were overestimated. It should be remembered that thirteen States by law prohibited such In reply to Mr. Brosius as to whether

with the large amount of money in circulation outstanding, there was any urgent necessity for a change of the system, Mr. Eckels replied in the negative as far as the necessity for a greater abundance of money was concerned, but emphatically in the affirmative when it came to the necesfooting and for relieving the treasury of its present embarrassments. In reply to Mr. Johnson Mr. Eckels said that he would make the bank notes receivable for public dues to the extent that they represented legal tenders (50 per cent.) The government should not lend its credit to the banks, except in so far as by its re-lations it gave the people confidence to the notes and their redemption was

subject of government supervision. It was a fact that no bank could meet its demand obligations if they were all presented at one time. Over 90 per cent. of the business was done on credit, not cash. The question as to whether the banks should hold a hard and fast line of reserve was one for argument. It was possible to judge of the future by the events of 1893. The strange thing to him was that there was no more failure last year than in any other year. He said the Controller should have discretion about throwing the banks into the hands of a receiver after its reserve had fallen below a fixed limit.

At 4:10 o'clock the committee adjourned At 4:10 o'clock the committee adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Horace White and others of New York will

ALLEGED TO BE SEELEY.

Arrest of a Man Supposed to Be the New York Defaulter.

CHICAGO. Dec. 10.-Central Station of-

ficers O'Donnell and Almendenger at 11 o'clock to-night arrested a man at No. 496 Lasalle avenue whom they claim is Samue! C. Seeley, who is wanted in New York for the embezzlement of \$354,000 from the National Shoe and Leather Bank, in which institution he was a bookkeeper. The prisoner stoutly asserted that his name was Frank J. Dale, and that he had been in Chicago two weeks. Further than that, Lieutenant Mass and sergeants Williams and McCaffery, who questioned him closely for an hour, could gain nothing from him., He refused absolutely to answer the questions put to him. The police say he bears a marvelous resemblance to Seeley, the description of the latter as sent from New York fitting the prisoner exactly.

COST JUST \$11,000,000

GEORGE L. BRANDER'S BIG WHEAT DEAL IN CALIFORNIA.

How the Nevada Bank Came Near Being Placed in the Hands of a Receiver-A Man's Work for Glory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.-It has just been learned that George L. Brander, who is under indictment for making a false report of the State Investment and Insurance Company, came near wrecking the Nevada Bank in the big wheat deal of 1887. The losers by the collapse of the State Investment and Insurance Company do not seem to be particularly vengeful, though some of them held their stock all the months since the institution was wound up in the hope that Brander would make good his promise to interest sufficient foreign capital to revive the corporation. Some was interested, however, for detective Coffey did not return the warrant for Brander's arrest on Saturday until he had satisfied his superiors beyond question that Brander was not within the jurisdiction of

a State court. The inside history of the big wheat deal, published here for the first time, shows that Brander put the Nevada Bank in such a way that it stood to lose seventeen million dollars on the deal. The day the state of affairs was discovered, there was only about \$300 dollars left in the bank with which to commence business the next day. The late James Flood, then the nead of the Nevada Bank, could see no way out, The necessary papers were drawn up when the California Bank came to the rescue with a million dollars. Ex-Senator Fair had a million and a half to spare, and with that the bank was enabled to tide over the crisis. The wheat bought by Brander was gradually disposed of, and when the bank finally closed up the deal it was found that Brander's enterprise had cost the bank just eleven million dollars. None of this enormous amount of money stuck to Brander's hands, and he was per when discharged from the bank. He en-gineered the deal merely for the glory he thought he would obtain as a financier. Flood wanted to get rid of him, and gave him \$15,000 to leave the country. Brander did so, but came back and became the head of the State Investment and Insurance Company. He is believed to be in Scotland

UNPROFITABLE BRANCHES.

Atchison Receivers Want Them Divorced, Along with the A. & P.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.-Receivers Walker, McCook and Wilson, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, to-day filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court for the St. Louis & San Francisco railway, asking 50 per cent. of the circulation would be leave to discontinue the operation forthwith of the following lines, on the ground that they were incapable of earning their operating expenses and were an incubus upon the main line: Kansas Midland, from Wichita, Kan., to Ellsworth, Kan.; Salem branch, Cuba, Mo., to Salem, Mo.; Beaumont branch, Beaumont, Kan., to Cole, Kan.; Anthony branch, Arkansas City to

The most important action taken, how-ever, was the filing of a petition asking the severance of all relations with the Atlantic & Pacific railway, running from Al-buquerque, N. M., to Mojave, Cal. The petition is a bulky document which recites a dozen or more agreements entered into by the Santa Fe route with the Atlantic & Pacific looking to an exchange of business and practical co-operation between the two roads. The contracts and agree-ments have developed into a burden upon the Santa Fe system. Judge Caldwell referred the petitions to the master in chan-cery for a special report. Similar petitions will be filed to-morrow at Topeka, Kan.

ANOTHER "HOLD-UP."

Train Stopped in Indian Territory and the Passengers Robbed.

TERRILL, I. T., Dec. 10 .- The northbound Rock Island passenger train was held up and robbed at 11:30 to-night by masked highwaymen, about one mile south of this station, and just on the banks of Red river. Two outlaws climbed over the tender on to the engine, compelled the engineer to stop the train and then took the engineer and fireman and called to the express messenger to open the door, They turned their. money and valuables. At present the report is that about \$300 was secured, gether with several watches. The passen-gers were woke up and compelled to hand over their valuables. Several shots were into the train and two shots fired at conductor Cannon through the door. Pullman conductor Brown was struck by a bullet, which lodged in his coat. He was not injured. There were three of the robbers who were masked, and, after accomplishing their work, they left, going in a westerly direction. They were shabbily dressed and seemed to be amateurs at the

Not Swindler Hillmon.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10 .- W. W. Nicholas, of Jefferson county, who knew Hill-mon intimately and accompanied the party to Arizona, has returned. He said to a reporter: "We got to Arizona last Thursday. The man was in jail at Tombstone. We went into the sheriff's office. When the man supposed to be Hillmon was brought We went into the sheriff's office. When the man supposed to be Hillmon was brought in I said as soon as I saw him, 'That is not the man.' The man captured bears some resemblance to Hillmon. He has the same crooked nose, a scar on his hand just as Hillmon had and his features were very much the same, but he had good teeth and Hillmon had not. Then he was not more than thirty or thirty-two years old and Hillmon would now be forty-seven. He wore his beard just as Hillmon used to." Fillmon is the man charged with swindling insurance companies.

MEANING OF SENATOR VOORHEES'S COMING SPEECH ON SILVER.

Daniel Auxious to Parade His Disapproval of the Administration's Coo. rency Reform Scheme.

HAS NOTHING TO FEAR NOW

HAVING PROVIDED MOST OF HIS FRIENDS WITH OFFICE.

nterview with the Senator - Speech by Mr. Morgan in Favor of Constructing the Nicaragua Canal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- Senator Voorhees has announced his determination to make a free silver speech in the Senate at an early date, possibly to-morrow, though Senator Morrill's address on "Crank Bills" may crowd I'm out. Senator Voorhees has decided to make his speech now, because he is anxious to emphasize his complete estrangement from the President and his disapproval of his financial policy. No one realizes better than Senator Voorhees how embarrassing it will be to President Cleveland and to Secretary Carlisle to have the chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, to whose committee must be referred all legislation for a reform of the currency, publicly announce his disagreement with the administration at the very time when the Secretary is paying daily visits to the Capitol to assist the enactment of a currency bill. It is not feared that Senator Voorhees's opposition will seriously cripple the administration in the Senate, for Mr. Cleveland has on many occasions bitterly alluded to Mr. Voorhees's

unconditional repeal bill. There was a sarcastic allusion in the office of Secretary Carlisle when Mr. Voorhees's latest somersault was discussed today, to the Indiana Senator's conspicuous absence from the Treasury Department this year, in marked contrast to his frequent visits to the Secretary last session There was scarcely a day when Mr. Voorhees did not find some reason for a visit to the Secretary of the Treasury, calling, of course, in his official capacity as chairman of the finance committee, but rarely forgetting to incidentally carry off a bit of patronage in his individual capacity for some friend or relative. The patronage of the Secretary is known to be exhausted

complete failure as the administration's

champion when he was given charge of the

It is stated at the Treasury that, in spite of Mr. Voorhees's treachery, there is no fear that if a currency bill is passed by the House it can be pigeon-holed by Mr. Voorhees in his committee. He has no such influence in his committee room. The administration feels equally certain that it can defeat any of Mr. Voorhees's schemes for the passage of a free silver bill in the Senate. Negotiations have already been opened with Senators Harris, of Tennessee, and Jones, of Arkansas, both of whom will be asked to undertake the leadership on the floor of the Senate as well as in Mr. Voorhees's own committee room of all financial legislation. Leading Democratic Senators say that it is yet too early to venture prophecies as to the fate of either a free silver bill or a currency bill, but that as usual the sound money Republicans will be asked to come to the aid of the Democrats to stand by the administration, both in its effort to enact a currency bill and to defeat Mr. Voorhees's free silver

Voorhees Makes a Statement. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- Senator Voorhees, chairman of the committee on finance, furnished an interview to-day, which, in some degree, confirmed the report which has been current about the capitol since the beginning of the present session, that he would seek to secure legislation favorable to silver before the final adjournment of the Fifty-third Congress. He said: "I have no change of views to express. Silver is the money of the Constitution and so specified in that great instrument, and should be coined on the same terms that gold is coined, 'without discrimination against either metal and without charge for mintage.' I voted against the passage of the famous Sherman act and labored to secure its repeal because it was the enemy of silver coinage. The free coinage of gold means the free coinage of silver to my mind. The plain working people have been benefited in the last hundred years more by silver money than by gold money, and the whining cant of sordid avarice which we now hear that gold is 'sound noney' and silver is not, has the pro contempt of every man familiar with the try. As to the parity of the two metals when coined, even the small children finance know that the purchasing power a dollar is not fixed by the quality or the quantity of the material which composes it, but by the law which makes it a lega is to 1 in gold, or at any other ratio, and clothed with the authority of law, it has never failed to be on a par with gold in its purchasing and is its debt-paying power. The coinage act of 1837 proved itself a wise and safe measure, and I believe that its reenactment now would be an excellent thing. I care but little for the attitude of foreign nations on this subject. We are not subject to their dictations, and for their disapproval we may compensate our-selves with the approval of our own peo-Senator Voorhees also announced himself

in favor of the amendment of the rules of the Senate so as to provide for closure and against further effort at tariff legislation at the present time. position in regard to further tariff legislation at this or any other time," he said, "must be determined by the question of revenue for the government. The public credit must be upheld at all hazards and without resort to the continued sale of bonds and the increase of our interestbearing debt. I would be glad, of course, to have sugar, coal and iron, and indeed, all other raw materials, free from tariff taxation, if such a thing were possible, but the present condition of the treasury, who will dare to enter upon legislation making a still greater deficiency in the pub-lic revenues? The duty on coal and iron is so triling and insignificant in amount that it does not materially affect the revenues of the government or prices to con-sumers. It would seem, therefore, that general agitation at this time for its repeal is not warranted by its importance, inciple in favor of free raw materials. So far as sugar is concerned the question is different. The Secretary of the Treasury finds the moderate duty placed on sugar to be absolutely necessary to the revenues of the government, and he has found no substitute on which to rely in place of sugar. For the present, at least, this source of revenue cannot be dis-

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Senator Morgan Argues for Its Construction by the Government. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- Mr. Harris, resident pro tem., called the Senate to order to-day in the absence of Vice President Sevenson, who has not yet returned from Asheville, N. C., where he is with his family. Senators Hill, Blackburn and Casey were in their seats for the first time this

Mr. Call presented a resolution setting